FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Medical Science: Dr. EDWARD C. BRENNER
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Prof. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres., Brooklyn College
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Law: Dr. FRANK HENRY SOMMER, formerly N. Y. U.
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

SEP 24 1951

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Vol. XI, No. 568 Published weekly in 2 Sections—Section I Friday, September 14—Thursday, September 20, 1951

Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

A **SUMMARY.** *Reds offered to resume Korean truce talks.*
Atlantic pact bloc invited Greece, Turkey to membership; Big 3 confirmed West German "peace contract" plans.
British Labor regime called new Parliamentary elections.

Domestic News. *Pres. Truman denounced Soviets for terror tactics, broken pacts, said U.S. relies on force for peace.*
Congress overrode veto of disabled veterans' pension bill; raised postal rates, Govt. employes' pay.
Armed forces scheduled maneuvers with live atomic weapons.
Beef, auto ceiling prices went up under OPS orders.

B

KOREA

New Truce Talks Due. The Communists offered Sept. 20 to resume Korean truce negotiations in Kaesong. UN commander Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway was expected to accept.

In reply to another message from Ridgway Sept. 17 refusing to admit more than one UN violation of the Kaesong zone up to that time, Red leaders Kim Il Sung & Peng Teh-huai replied Sept. 20: The UN had shown by admitting a Sept. 10 strafing of Kaesong that it was willing to "take a responsible attitude regarding violations" of the neutral area; Kaesong truce talks should be "immediately resumed"; "appropriate machinery should be set
C up to deal with future neutrality violations—a suggestion previously made by UN truce team chief Vice Adm. C. Turner Joy.

Another Red complaint Sept. 18 said UN troops had "invaded" the Kaesong zone. After liaison teams investigated, the UN command said Sept. 19 4 ROK medical corpsmen armed with DDT spray had entered the Kaesong zone by mistake. [See p. 291E-G]

Hard Fighting Continues. Heavy battles involving 4 U.S. divisions and South Korean units resulted in advances for the U.S. 8th Army in central and eastern Korea Sept. 15-18, but the North Koreans regained some ground above Inje with counter-
D attacks Sept. 19-20. UN objectives were key hills in the Yanggu-Inge area. A full-moon period during which some UN strategists expected a new Red offensive passed Sept. 14-16. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, 8th Army commander, said Sept. 16 the Reds were still "suffering badly" from the UN's hill-by-hill "killer" campaign. Van Fleet & Ridgway conferred in Korea Sept. 17.

The U.S. Marine First Div. estimated Sept. 16 it had "knocked out" 2 enemy divisions since Sept. 1. The Marines made increasing use of flamethrowers to drive the Reds off hills. The Communists brought out more Soviet-built T-34 tanks in fighting with the British Commonwealth Div. near Yonchon (west-central sector) Sept. 14.

Rain and sleet curtailed air support of UN troops Sept. 16-18
E but the air war picked up Sept. 19 with dogfights over northwestern Korea involving 112 U.S. & Red jet fighters. [See p. 291C-E, map p. 265]

Red China Smuggling. Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor's exports controls subcommittee of the Senate Commerce Com. said Sept. 16 its agents had found evidence that U.S. military equipment has been smuggled to Red China from Okinawa and other Ryukyu islands, "possibly even with the assistance of U.S. personnel." U.S. postal authorities in Honolulu reported Sept. 13 their agents had broken up a black-market money order ring in Manila & Hong Kong that diverted $32 million to Red China for purchase of war materials. 4 U.S. war veterans arrested in Manila May 28 in connection with the money order scheme: Charles Clarance, 46, of San Francisco; James Hanley, 25, of Akron, Ohio; Walter E. Mason, 25, of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Carlos Moore Turner, 25, of Florida. [See pp. 277H, 266D-E, 242J]

India announced Sept. 17 that Red China has bought 20 million pounds of cloth and 2 million pounds of yarn ($5 million worth) for delivery this year. [See pp. 266B, 182D]

South Korea. One million South Korean civilians have died and 8 million have been wounded or lost personal property in the war with the Reds, the ROK Govt. estimated Sept. 15. (South Korean population was 20 million in 1949.) [See p. 282M] . . . Arrest of 4 leaders of the Il Kwan Go cult, accused of having sold 20 million won worth of false supernatural "immunity" to death or injury in war, was reported in Seoul Sept. 18.

John Randolph, 35, AP war correspondent, received the Silver Star (3d highest U.S. Army award for gallantry) Sept. 19 for rescuing wounded during a battle April 23 . . . **Brig. A. B. Connelly,** 43, of Calgary was appointed commander of the Canadian Military Mission in the Far East Sept. 14. He replaces Brig. J. P. E. Bernatchez, reassigned to the Quebec Command in Montreal. [See pp. 242A, 98C; Vol. X, 251A]

J

OTHER FAR EAST NEWS

Japan. The Chinese Red radio, in denouncing Japan's San Francisco peace & U.S. defense treaties, charged Sept. 15 that Japanese factories have produced or taken orders for $320 million worth of arms and other military equipment for the U.S. during the Korean war. Chinese Red Premier Chou En-lai said Sept. 19 he would "warmly welcome" a "struggle in Japan" against the San Francisco pacts. [See pp. 289D, 267D]

Pres. Truman Sept. 17 acknowledged with thanks a letter from Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) and 55 other Senators asking that Japan be advised not to recognize Red China after
K the San Francisco peace pact takes effect. Knowland was said to be pushing for early U.S. ratification of the Japanese treaty while some State Dept. officials thought ratification should be delayed so as not to interfere with the status of UN forces in Japan during the Korean war. [See p. 290F, L]

Premier Shigeru Yoshida said at a Tokio news conference

U.S. PLANS KATYN PROBE. The U.S. House voted unanimously Sept. 18 to investigate the mass execution of Polish Army officers in the Katyn forest (USSR) during World War II. Both Nazis and Russians have been accused of the massacre. (Polish Gen. T. Bor-Komorowski, hero of the Warsaw uprising against the Nazis in 1944, reports in his new book ***The Secret Army*** that his intelligence found diaries written by officers slain and buried at Katyn. All made last F
entries in April 1940 and were prisoners of Russia at the time. Of 8,000 Polish officers captured by the Russians in 1939, only 400 were ever found alive, he said. About 4,000 were found shot & buried at Katyn.) [See Vol. X, p. 312P]

Sept. 14 the Japanese "must democratize our nation to the fullest extent." He said he "won't carry out" rearmament of Japan under its U.S. security pact but it was not clear whether he plans to retire or opposes rearmament [see p. 290P]. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway Sept. 18 made the first call an Allied Supreme Commander has made on Emperor Hirohito, who heretofore has always called on the occupation chief. [See pp. 290P, 227C-D, 147L]

China. Chinese Red reports via Hong Kong: (Sept. 14) 261,686 anti-Communist guerrillas were "inactivated" through "bandit-suppression" drives in South China in Jan.-June; (Sept. 19) 28,332 "counter-revolutionaries" were executed in Kwangtung Province (capital Canton) in 10 months to Aug. 15. Hong Kong sources said Sept. 11 that at least 28 Americans—22 missionaries, 6 laymen—were then in jail in Red China. [See p. 283D] . . . The Formosa Nationalists executed 5 Chinese as Red spies Sept. 18. [See p. 210F-G] . . . Mme. Sun Yat-sen was awarded an Intl. Stalin Peace Prize by Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg in a Peking (Peiping) ceremony reported Sept. 19. [See pp. 260A, 142J] . . . Red China reported Sept. 14 that its troops entered Lhasa, Tibet Sept. 9. [See p. 278D] . . . The Nationalist Govt. on Formosa promised Lt. Gen. P. T. Mow Sept. 13 a "fair & just trial" if he will return home to face charges of misuse of funds. The *Washington Post* said Sept. 15 Mow had been offered $500,000 by the Nationalists to "keep quiet and stop his accusations of corruption within the Nationalist Govt." [See p. 294A] . . . 130,000 persons have been driven from their homes by one of the worst floods in years along the upper Liao River, Western Liaoning, Manchuria, according to Red dispatches to Hong Kong Sept. 17.

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told an American Bar Assn. meeting in New York Sept. 18 that "the defense of Europe is well on its way" but the U.S. must organize "a total defense in the Pacific" similar to the Atlantic pact. "We cannot fly on one wing or rest our defenses on one flank," he said. [See p. 292M-N]

EUROPE

NATO Invites Greece, Turkey. The North Atlantic Council agreed in an Ottawa conference Sept. 15-20 to invite Greece & Turkey to become members of the Atlantic pact and extend the treaty's security guarantee to the entire Mediterranean (not to non-Atlantic pact countries on its shores). The decision must be ratified by the U.S. Senate and most other Atlantic pact parliaments. Norway & Denmark dropped their opposition to Greek-Turk membership because Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's authority will extend to the eastern Mediterranean with no separate Mid-East setup rivaling the NATO.

Defense & Finance as well as Forgn. Ministers attended the Ottawa meeting. It dealt mostly with economic problems raised by efforts to speed the creation of a big force under Eisenhower —costs, material scarcities, bad effects of the arms program on domestic economies. Committees were set up to (1) recommend a solution to economic problems by Dec. 1 and (2) plan a stronger program under political, economic & cultural provisions of the Atlantic pact. The Council also: reached a secret agreement on sharing costs of new West European defense bases; said without mentioning Russia that North Atlantic Treaty Org. countries "will not be deflected from building up their defensive strength by mere empty words about peace"; failed to indorse outright Italy's demands for unlimited rearmament & return of Trieste. [See pp. 291J, 230C]

Big 3 on Germany, Peace Talks. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, British Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison & French Forgn. Min. Robert Schuman announced Sept. 14 after talks in Washington they had agreed on immediate steps to negotiate a "peace contract" with West Germany and bring Germans into the West European defense organization. This Big 3 decision was "noted" by the Atlantic Council Sept. 20. The Big 3 said they were "fully prepared to use" all opportunities, especially in the UN, for settlement of East-West disputes by peaceful means. [See p. 291J]

Germany. A $100 million East-West German trade agreement was signed in Berlin Sept. 20 and the Communists promised to lift their "road repair" tax and other restrictions on traffic between West Berlin & West Germany. [See p. 291M]

The East German Volkskammer (Parliament) voted unanimously Sept. 15 to renew its invitation to West Germany to join in "free all-German elections of a constitutional convention." But East German Premier Otto Grotewohl rejected Sept. 19 a West Berlin proposal that a free city election be held in all 4 Berlin sectors. [See pp. 258N, 179G] . . . British authorities in Bonn said Sept. 10 that the Alert Unit of the East German police has 54,000 men trained and armed by the Russians for war. [See p. 227F] . . . The East German Socialist Unity (Communist) Party reported Sept. 13 it has 1,600,000 members, a drop of 170,000 since ousters of "unreliables" started 6 months ago. [See pp. 274L, 67E] . . . Poland said Sept. 13 the sunken Nazi battleship Gneisenau had been refloated in Gydnia and will be salvaged for scrap. [See p. 158M]

Peru ended its state of war with West Germany Sept. 16. [See p. 291N] . . . The U.S. Econ. Coop. Admin. announced Sept. 10 an experimental $37 million project to build 3,900 dwelling units in 15 West German cities. [See pp. 283P, 115P]

Czechoslovakia. A ban on Czech airline flights over West Germany was protested to the U.S., Britain & France by the Czech Govt. Sept. 14. The ban was invoked without fanfare Sept. 11 as another reprisal for the imprisonment of AP newsman William N. Oatis in Prague. The Czechs called it a violation of the Potsdam agreement on occupation of Germany. 77 passengers of the train taken into Germany by a Czech engineer returned home Sept. 13; 31 elected to stay in exile. [See p. 291P] . . . Eugen Korol, 29, a Ukrainian charged with spying for Czechoslovakia on the West German police and U.S. military bases and supply channels, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by a U.S. court in Regensburg, Germany Sept. 17. [See Vol. X, p. 423K] . . . The Italian consulate, last Western consulate in Bratislava, was closed Sept. 15 because of Czech harassment of its officials. [See p. 257G-H]

U.S. Newsmen Demand Tass Ouster. The U.S. State & Justice Depts. declined Sept. 18 to give the Standing Com. of Correspondents of the Congressional Press Galleries (Washington) a ruling on whether Tass, the Soviet news agency, should be barred from the Congressional press galleries. The American Society of Newspaper Editors had asked that Tass be expelled as a "propaganda and intelligence" agency in retaliation for the Oatis case in Czechoslovakia. [See pp. 274E, 189B]

Anti-Russian Guerrilla Report. 1,300 anti-Communists captured the railroad junction at Ossowiec, in White Russia near Poland, and held it May 1-4 before Russian troops drove them off, Wasyl Staruch, 26, refugee who claimed to have been one of the guerrillas in the action, said in Munich Sept. 18. He said 400 anti-Reds were killed but all Ossowiec railroad establishments were destroyed. [See pp. 254P, 19D]

30 ex-Russian officers & soldiers met in Hamburg Sept. 17 to found an anti-Communist "Society of Postwar Refugees from the Soviet Union." [See p. 267F]

UNITED NATIONS

Bank, Fund Debate Trade Curbs. Britain and other countries running into new foreign trade deficits because of rearmament told the Intl. Bank & Monetary Fund governors' meeting in Washington Sept. 10-14 that removal of all international trade restrictions is still a goal for the indefinite future.

Pres. Truman emphasized in a message to the governors' opening session Sept. 10 that Bank & Fund countries must not "use the present difficulties to justify restrictions on trade & exchange which are not actually needed to further the program of mutual defense." Ivar Rooth of Sweden, Fund managing director, also warned Sept. 11 that "vested interests" built on trade restrictions may "become an impassable obstacle" if the removal of such barriers is long delayed. But British delegate Sir George Bolton said Sept. 12 there is "very little" chance of Britain's easing restrictions on currency exchange in 1952-53, peak years of Atlantic rearmament. He implied that Britain's increasing dollar loss may force it to increase restrictions against dollar imports. U.S. Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder told the closing session Sept. 14 more liberal use of the fund's resources is impossible without progress in lifting trade curbs.

(Availability of the Fund's $8 billion in resources to tide countries over exchange deficits is governed by their efforts to free all their international trade. A conference will be held next March on what is to be done about trade restrictions not removed during the preceding 5-year period.)

The Bank & Fund governors urged national efforts to curb inflation, voted 47-3 (Czechoslovakia, Ceylon, India opposed)

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $65 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month, Annual Index in March. Copyright 1951 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.; R. L. Lapica, Secy.-Treas.

Sept. 11 against admission of Reds as representatives of China, also voted the chairmanship to Brazil and picked Mexico City for next year's annual meeting. The Bank (Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development) passed a resolution Sept. 13 which in effect indorses economic sanctions against Red China during the Korean war, announced loans of $70 million Sept. 13 for development of the Belgian Congo, adopted a $5,233,000 budget for July 1951-June 1952. The Fund adopted a $4,830,450 budget for fiscal 1952. [See p. 283K-L; Vol. X, 291F]

Charge Red Plot on Greece. The UN Special (Watchdog) Com. on the Balkans (hq. Salonika) charged in its annual report to the Gen. Assembly Sept. 15 that 6 Red countries are training guerrillas and waging a propaganda campaign to prepare for forcible overthrow of the Greek Govt. It named Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary & Rumania as participants in the plot, recommended continuation of the arms embargo against Albania & Bulgaria voted by the Assembly in 1949. Committee members: Australia, Brazil, Natl. China, France, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, U.K., U.S. [See pp. 298D, 182H]

Greece denounced Sept. 17 as "preposterous hypocrisy" a Soviet demand that several score Greek children be permitted to go to parents now living in Czechoslovakia. [See p. 275L]

ECOSOC Action. The U.S. won passage Sept. 13 by the Economic & Social Council in Geneva of a measure to set up a 10-nation Com. on Restrictive Business Practices to investigate cartels and eventually recommend what can be done to eliminate them. The Soviet bloc voted against the measure and Mexico & Chile abstained. Dr. Isadore Lubin, U.S. delegate, said the world is again threatened by the kind of "private economic straitjacket which threatened production during the 20 years before World War II." [See Vol. X, p. 171N-P]

The Council also voted 14-0 (Soviet bloc & Mexico abstaining) Sept. 7 for a U.S.-indorsed resolution favoring land reform as a means of raising living standards in underdeveloped countries. The Reds refused to vote for a land reform measure that did not denounce "capitalistic" exploitation of farm workers by landowners. [See p. 220G-H]

The number of ECOSOC subsidiaries was reduced Sept. 18 by elimination of the Economic, Employment & Development Comm. and subcommissions on statistical sampling and protection of minorities. The Econ. Comm. for Europe was asked to study participation in its work by non-UN European countries. The Council rejected a Red bid to grant immediate ECE voting rights to Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland. [See pp. 275M, 220J, 131A]

Other ECOSOC actions: (Sept. 4) set up working party of experts to study world shortage of insecticides; recommended more technical aid to Libya (Sept. 5) & the Far East (Sept. 11). [See p. 283J-K]

Budget. Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie proposed Sept. 9 a $46,568,300 UN budget for 1952—$40,756,200 from member countries, $5,812,100 from UN income. The budget did not allow for continued UN payment of $1 million in U.S. income taxes on 1,500 Americans employed by the UN. (The Gen. Assembly's Contributions Com. revealed Sept. 12 that Russia had argued for U.S. contribution of 50% of the UN budget. Russia contended that the U.S. economy, which Russia repeatedly says is based on an "unworkable" capitalist system, can afford it.) [See p. 283L]

Lie Cites U.S. Impatience. Lie told the Gen. Assembly in his annual report Sept. 5 there is "a certain impatience with the UN in some quarters of the U.S." because the U.S. has carried most of the burden of the Korean war. He said: The world must control inflation and "limit the encroachment" of arms programs on living standards; the UN places "highest hopes" in its technical aid program. [See pp. 291F, 275L; Vol. X, 251B]

Unemployment report Sept. 17 by Intl. Labor Org. (for May-June 1951 vs. May-June 1950): a "sharp drop" in world unemployment outside the Soviet bloc with a 42% drop in the U.S., 26% in France, 14% in West Germany & Belgium. Largest unemployment increases: 25% in Israel, 24% in Norway. [See pp. 268P, 220P, 155P] . . . **Bolivia** has agreed "in principle" to let a UN team of experts assume "positions of authority and influence" in order to improve the country's economy, the UN announced Sept. 16. [See pp. 287F-G, 271A, 164F-G] . . . **Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook**, ex-Gov. Gen. of the Netherlands East Indies, was appointed Sept. 17 chief of the UN Technical Assistance Admin.'s new public administration division, which will help nations plan administration of economic & social development programs. [See p. 283J-K; Vol. X, 127L; VIII, 331P] . . . **Intl. Labor Org.** proposed Sept. 7 that 1,750,000 non-refugee Europeans be moved to the Western Hemisphere & Australia in the next 5 years to reduce Europe's surplus population and furnish the Americas & Australia with needed workers. Estimated cost of the migration: $50 million. Estimated surplus European population: 4 million. [See pp. 283M, 220D] . . . **UNESCO** reported Sept. 8 that Red capture of the Chungking area of West China in Dec. 1950 interrupted a project through which thousands of villagers had been persuaded to undergo examination & treatment for diseases. [See p. 220D] . . . **Genocide** convention's 31st ratification was deposited with the UN by Belgium Sept. 5. [See p. 251P] . . . **United World Federalists** council, meeting in Columbus, O., reelected Alan Cranston of Palo Alto, Calif. as UWF president Sept. 8. [See p. 120F; Vol. IX, 355A]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

On Terror in Russia. "The Soviet rulers have held their citizens in terror & bondage while freedom is growing in the rest of the world," Pres. Truman charged Sept. 17. He spoke at a Library of Congress ceremony in which the Constitution and Declaration of Independence were sealed up in helium-filled glass cases to preserve them. "Soviet citizens live in fear," he said. "Their society is a jungle through which the naked power of the Govt. prowls like a beast of prey." Soviet "tyranny" is "more effective, more violent, more far-reaching than the power of the Czars or the power of Genghis Khan or the power of other tyrants of the past," he declared. Soviet citizens do not enjoy the rights promised them in their Constitution, having neither freedom of speech nor of the press, he said. Russia's "constitutional guarantees are just as false as their treaty agreements. A Bolshevik agreement is not worth the paper it's written on. It's only a scrap of paper." [See pp. 267G-H, 171C]

Seeks Peace Through Power. Pres. Truman told reporters Sept. 20 that world peace depends on making the free nations strong enough to force Russia and its satellites to honor their agreements. He conceded that the U.S. was relying on power rather than diplomacy in dealing with the Soviets. But he said he would still seek peace through negotiation in the belief that this effort will have the best chance of succeeding if the U.S. speeds the defense program. He said the UN had been organized to argue things out without force but that this has become impossible. [See p. 281E]

Assails Magazines on Subsidies. Pres. Truman, in an address to the Natl. Assn. of Postmasters in Washington Sept. 17, denounced "slick magazine publishers" who complain about high taxes & Govt. deficits yet fight "tooth & nail" against raising 2d class postal rates high enough to pay for shipment of their magazines. "They are strongly against subsidies—for everybody but themselves," he charged. He also took another slap at "McCarthyism" by castigating those who make "political capital" by "slurring" the loyalty and efficiency of Govt. employes. "That is a contemptible way to try to get votes," he said. He reported that he submitted 36 Govt. reorganization plans to Congress in line with proposals of the "Hoover-Acheson Comm." on Org. of the Executive Branch of the Govt. 27 were approved, 9 voted down, he said. (Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy Sept. 19 quoted a "Democratic Senator" as calling Pres. Truman "stubbornly stupid.") [See pp. 293C, 284F, 235M]

Appointments. U.S. delegation to UN's 6th Gen. Assembly (to be held in Paris in November) Sept. 13: Warren Austin, chairman; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rep. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), Rep. John M. Vorys (R., O.), Amb.-at-large Philip C. Jessup. (Alternates: ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper [R., Ky.], Ernest Gross, Benjamin V. Cohen, Anna Lord Strauss, Channing H. Tobias.) [See p. 99A-B; Vol. X, 283N] . . . Christian M. Ravndal as Minister to Hungary Sept. 14; Edward L. Roddan to succeed Ravndal as Ambassador to Uruguay. [See p. 212C; Vol. IX, 219N] . . . Herbert R. Askins as Asst. Navy Secretary Sept. 18 . . . Maj. Gen. George Anthony Horkan as Army Quartermaster General Sept 13.

Resignation. Irving Florman of New York as Ambassador to Bolivia Sept. 13. [See p. 18E]

CONGRESS

Pension Veto Overridden. Pres. Truman's veto of a bill to raise to $120 a month the $60-72 pensions of veterans disabled by non-service connected disabilities was overridden by a 69-9 Senate vote Sept. 18. The House overrode it Aug. 17. Senate vote to override—37 D., 32 R; against—7 D., Republicans James Duff (Pa.) & Homer Ferguson (Mich.). It was the first vetoed bill to become law this session. (The House Sept. 17 passed by voice vote a more liberal bill than a Senate measure authorizing the Govt. to contribute $1,500 for an auto for each veteran who lost a leg in Korea. The House bill would include World War I & II veterans, make the $1,600 payable in cash if the veteran doesn't want a car and also cover blinded veterans or those who lost a hand.) [See p. 268E; Vol. X, 308B]

House Votes Postal Rate Raise. A bill to increase postal rates by about $126 million a year was passed by House voice vote Sept. 19 and sent to joint conference for reconciliation with a Senate measure increasing rates by $400 million. The House bill would raise the 1¢ post card rate to 2¢ but bar any increase in the 3¢-an-oz. letter rate. It would increase 2d class rates for magazines & newspapers by 30% in 10% steps over 3 years [see p. 293B-C]. A bill to separate air mail pay from Govt. subsidies to airlines was passed by Senate voice vote and sent to the House Sept. 19. [See p. 223A]

Federal Pay Raises Voted. An 8.8% pay raise for all the Post Office's 500,000 employes outside Washington was passed by Senate voice vote Sept. 14 after the Senate agreed, 71-0, to make the minimum annual boost $400, the maximum $800. 4th class postmasters, who operate the smallest post offices, get a 20% increase, workers paid by the hour (such as janitors) get a 20¢ hourly raise. The Senate Sept. 17 approved by voice vote a bill raising the pay of 1,000,000 other federal workers by 10% but setting an $800 ceiling on raises. Both measures were passed by the House Sept. 20, sent to conference. [See pp. 228E, 293C]

(The Senate passed and sent to the House a $73,819,931 legislative appropriation bill Sept. 14 after rejecting a proposal by Sen. Paul H. Douglas [D., Ill.] to eliminate the Senate barbershop where Senators get free shaves & haircuts. The Senate also decided that Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley and 7 other Senate officials would have to use their free Cadillacs another year and not get new ones, but it rejected proposals to dismiss their free chauffeurs.) [See p. 197B]

Douglas Wins on Judges. The Senate Judiciary Com. backed Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) in his fight with Pres. Truman by blocking 2 Presidential nominations to Illinois federal judgeships Sept. 17. The committee refused to report, either favorably or unfavorably, to the Senate on Mr. Truman's nomination of Joseph J. Drucker & Cornelius J. Harrington [see p. 235M]. (Douglas screamed and ran from the Senate floor in tears Sept. 10 when Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney [D., Wyo.] said his criticism of armed forces "extravagance" during debate on the military appropriation would aid Russia. He returned later.) [See 259G]

Lithofold Inquiry. Testimony apparently linking Democratic Natl. Chrmn. William M. Boyle Jr. and Govt. employes with RFC loans to the American Lithofold Corp. was heard by a Senate Investigations subcommittee Sept. 13-20.

John Ernest Toole, Lithofold treasurer and ex-RFC employe, testified Sept. 14 that in 1949, when Boyle was non-salaried acting vice chairman of the Democratic Natl. Com. and $500-a-month Lithofold counsel, he (Boyle) telephoned Harley Hise, then RFC chairman, and arranged an appointment with Lithofold executives. 3 days later the RFC gave Lithofold an $80,000 loan which it had refused to grant on 3 previous occasions. Subsequent RFC loans eventually raised the total to $565,000. (Boyle had denied Aug. 4 having anything to do with the loan or discussing it with anybody in the RFC.)

Toole said Sept. 13 that James B. Finnegan, ex-Internal Revenue Collector in St. Louis, made several trips to Washington with Lithofold Pres. R. J. Blauner to expedite the loan and that Lithofold paid his expenses. Ex-RFC Dir. William E. Willett testified Sept. 19 that he had discussed the loan with Finnegan but did not know Finnegan was a Revenue official.

Frank Prince, ousted RFC official, admitted to the subcommittee Sept. 17 that he accepted such gifts as fruit, perfume, a camera, a turkey and a small ham from Lithofold after the loan was granted. He denied that the gifts had any bearing on the case. Under questioning, he said he saw nothing improper in taking an 8- or 9-lb. ham, but "I'd stop at 12 lbs." It was Prince who assigned RFC examiner J. Frank Williams to the Lithofold case after previous examiners refused to approve the loan [see p. 165K-L]. Williams testified Sept. 13 that he recommended the loan purely on its merits and that neither Boyle nor any other Democratic official approached him about it.

E. Merl Young, ex-RFC employe involved in previous investigations, told the subcommittee Sept. 19 that Shirley Green, daughter of Cecil A. Green, Lithofold's Washington representative, was a White House clerk when the loan was made. Miss Green quit after an earlier RFC inquiry and took a U.S. Embassy job in Ottawa. She denied connection with the loan.

All RFC personnel who testified denied being "pressured" by Democratic Party or White House officials on any loan. But Sen. Karl Mundt (R., S.D.) reported Sept. 17 that ex-RFC Dir. Walter Dunham had 214 "contacts" (lunches, phone calls, visits) with Democratic Natl. Com. officials between March 1949 and July 1950, according to Dunham's office diary. Pres. Truman said Sept. 20 that he took Boyle's word that he had not been paid to get the loan. [See p. 293D-F]

Agriculture Dept. Probe. Investigation of Agriculture Dept. price-support programs and use of funds in general was demanded by Sen. James Kem (R., Mo.) and 16 other Republican Senators Sept. 17. Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan immediately accused them of a political "fishing expedition."

The demand was prompted by Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.), who charged Sept. 13 that 5 influential men leased Camp Crowder, Mo. buildings from the War Assets Admin. for $11,270 a year Sept. 15, 1949, rented the same property to the Commodity Credit Corp. for grain storage 4 days later (re-rental to the CCC had been arranged prior to the leasing from the WAA) and collected a total of $382,201.11 in 20 months.

The 5 men, who operated through the Mid-West Storage & Realty Co., formed for the deal, were: Dan M. Nee, ex-Internal Revenue Collector for Missouri's Western District and an unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate (Williams called him a "close business associate" of Quirk J. Bernard, regional WAA director who signed the lease); A. H. Meyers, Kansas City investment broker; Harry Easley, ex-WPA director for Missouri; John Stark, grain broker; Paul B. Edwards, $5,500-a-month maintenance-caretaker of Camp Crowder (under a WAA contract), who collected the $5,500 monthly from the WAA for several months after his company leased the camp for under $1,000 a month.

Kem Sept. 15 also demanded investigation of "a disclosure that 22 past and present employes of the Farm Credit Admin. at St. Louis have been involved in speculation in oil interests in land in which the Farm Credit Admin. and its agencies were interested." [See pp. 165K, 172M, 294P, 293E, 277L]

Gray Mart Crack-Down Urged. The Senate Small Business Com. Sept. 16 urged "vigorous action" by the Justice Dept., Internal Revenue Bureau and OPS against a "growing army of gray marketeers" that has "all but cornered a sizable portion of the dwindling free supply" of nickel and a "dozen" other critical defense materials. The nickel gray market was investigated by a subcommittee headed by Sen. Blair Moody (D., Mich.). It reported that Gen. Electric and other big companies pay up to $4.50 a lb. for nickel although the normal price is 67¢. 3 New York businessmen were threatened with contempt prosecution Aug. 28 for refusing to tell the subcommittee about their nickel dealings. They were Benjamin S. Flug & Robert S. Corey, owners of Flurey Mfg. Corp., which obtained under a defense order nickel which ended up in the gray market, and Henry Eisenstadt, a metals & chemical trader. [See pp. 277L-M, 127B]

ARMED FORCES

Atomic Maneuvers, Weapons. About 5,000 Army, Air Force and Navy servicemen will participate in "Exercise Desert Rock," maneuvers using "live" tactical atomic weapons, during forthcoming tests at the Nevada atomic proving grounds, the Defense Dept. announced Sept. 17. The first troops arrived at the site Sept. 14. Battalion combat defenses will be set up near the center of one of the atomic blasts, but the troops will withdraw to safe positions before the explosion. A purpose of the tests is to see how soon troops can be sent into atomic-blasted areas. [See pp. 284K-L, 277N]

"Lantflex 52" (Atlantic Fleet Exercises, Fiscal 1952), a series of sea-land-air maneuvers including simulated tactical A-bombing from carriers, was launched by the Navy Sept. 13 when advance detachments sailed from Norfolk, Va. for Vieques Island in the Caribbean where the first phase will take place. 78,000 Navy & Marine men, 200 ships and 350 planes will take part. Adm. William Fechteler, Chief of Naval Operations, told reporters Sept. 17 that the Navy has trained crews to use A-bombs with

2 types of carrier-launched planes: the P2V Neptune patrol bomber and the AJ attack plane. [See pp. 289F, 269B]

Pres. Truman asked Congress Sept. 17 for $484,240,000 more to complete the South Carolina hydrogen bomb plant. $695,760,000 has already been made available. [See pp. 79J, 188N]

Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) introduced a Senate resolution Sept. 18 calling on the armed forces to "go all-out in atomic [weapon] production & development" in a program which would raise the nation's annual atomic expenditure from $1 billion to $6 billion. This would save $30-$40 billion a year by allowing reductions in other weapons, he said. He thought the program could be in full swing within 3 years and that mass production would cut the price of an A-bomb to "less than the cost of a single tank." The resolution also urged the UN Gen. Assembly to try to stop the armaments race by speeding agreement on "effective & enforceable disarmament & control" of conventional, biological and atomic & hydrogen weapons. [See p. 268G]

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) said Sept. 10 that the U.S. was producing "fantastic new instruments by which man now conquers the atmosphere itself." He gave no indication of what they were. Sen. Milton R. Young (R., N.D.) said Sept. 6 that appropriations testimony revealed that the "fantastic" new weapons Pres. Truman has been hinting about include some that although not atomic are "even more startling than germ warfare" and "certainly would be a deterrent to any possible foe using any possible new weapons they have." [See p. 289F-G]

Development of a "radiation lampshade," a device which tells where and at what altitude an A-bomb explodes, was announced by Gen. Electric Sept. 13. It works by using shadows cast by the A-bomb's flash. [See p. 284K]

Record Bases Funds Voted. A record $5,864,301,178 military construction authorization, including funds for secret overseas bases, was passed by voice votes in the Senate Sept. 14 and the House Sept. 18 and sent to the President. It requires the services to get approval of the House and Senate Armed Services Coms. before buying, selling or renting property costing or with an annual rental of more than $25,000. Pres. Truman had vetoed a bill in which the figure was $10,000. [See pp. 285A, 156N]

Air Power. A bill to provide better air support for ground troops by requiring the Air Force to maintain a separate Tactical Air Command was passed by the Senate Sept. 14 and the House Sept. 17 and signed by Pres. Truman Sept. 19. It prescribes a Strategic Air Command & an Air Defense Command. (Rep. Carl Vinson [D., Ga.] urged Aug. 7 increasing AF strength to 163 groups and building 3 supercarriers.) [See p. 29J]

Lovett Takes Office. Robert A. Lovett was unanimously confirmed as Defense Secretary by the Senate Sept. 14 and sworn in Sept. 17. [See p. 292E]

COMMUNISM

Wedemeyer Names 3. Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, wartime commander in China, now retired, testified Sept. 19 that 3 State Dept. aides assigned to his staff gave him advice in World War II that would have aided the Chinese Communists. He disregarded it, he said, or "the Communists would have run rampant over China far faster than they did."

Appearing in Washington before the Senate Internal Security Subcom. investigating the Institute of Pacific Relations, he named the 3 as John Davies, John S. Service & Raymond Ludden. He said he couldn't say whether they were disloyal or not. Sample report from Davies Nov. 15, 1945: ". . . We must make a determined effort to capture politically the Chinese Communists rather than allow them to go by default wholly to the Russians." He therefore urged creation of a Chinese coalition government. [See pp. 277E, 195B, 178L]

Mrs. Alice Widener, New York radio writer, testified Sept. 18 that Julian R. Friedman told her in 1947 he had done "very useful work" for the Communist cause while stationed in the American Embassy in Shanghai. The State Dept. let him go in Nov. 1946. He had been an Institute of Pacific Reltns. associate.

Sen. Herbert Lehman (D., N.Y.) demanded in the Senate Sept. 14 that an investigation be made of columnist Joseph Alsop's charges that the subcommittee had "led" Louis F. Budenz, ex-Red editor, into "demonstrably false testimony," especially regarding Service and John Carter Vincent. The aim, Alsop said, was to build up a "false case" that ex-Vice Pres. Henry A. Wallace was under Communist influences when he went to China in 1944. Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.), subcommittee chairman, shouted that Lehman had accused him and the subcommittee of "subornation of perjury" and blocked the move for an inquiry. [See p. 277B, D, H]

Hollywood Hearings. Scores of Hollywood figures were linked to communism this week as a House Un-American Affairs subcommittee began public hearings in Los Angeles Sept. 17. Ex-Red Harold J. Ashe, freelance writer, named actor Lionel Stander and his wife Sept. 17. Ex-Communist Leo Townsend, screen writer, testified Sept. 18 that he knew the following as party members: Abe & Sylvia Polonsky, Alvah Bessie, Karen Morley, Morris Carnovsky. Martin Berkeley, another screen writer and ex-Communist, appeared Sept. 19 to list more than 100 "Reds," many of whom, he agreed, had probably later left the party, as he did in 1943. Included were Lillian Hellman, Dorothy Parker & her husband, Alan Campbell, Edward & Jerome Chodorov, George Sklar, Lee Sabinson, Shepherd Traub, Ring Lardner Jr., Dalton Trumbo, Samuel Ornits Jr., Dashiell Hammett, Donald Ogden Stewart, Arnaud D'Usseau, James Gow. He called John Howard Lawson, playwright & screen writer, Hollywood communism's "Grand High Poo-Bah."

The following refused to testify: (Sept. 17) Director Michael Gordon, newsman Charles Daggett, self-styled ex-ghost writer for James Roosevelt; Percy Solotoy, furniture association executive; (Sept. 18) writers Michael Blankfort, Bess Taffel & Alfred Lewis Levitt and Levitt's wife, former secretary to John Garfield; Howland Chamberlain, actor; Dr. Leo Bigelman, doctor; Herbert Arthur Klein, writer-teacher. [See pp. 206F, 173P, 132G]

Little, Brown & Co., Boston publishers, issued a 4-page denial Sept. 17 of newsletter *Counterattack*'s charge that the firm has become "a Communist-front publishing house." The letter singled out D. Angus Cameron, the firm's editor-in-chief. Cameron quit Sept. 14. Some LB authors: Howard Fast, Albert E. Kahn, Anna Louise Strong. [See p. 277B]

Richard Sorge, Russia's master spy in Japan who was supposed to have been hanged in 1944, was "secretly exchanged and is alive today," Otto Stahmer, German Ambassador in Tokio at the time, was quoted Sept. 18 by Karl H. von Wiegand, Hearst correspondent, from Rome. [See p. 276P]

Wiegand added that while in Shanghai Oct. 15, 1951 he was tipped off by a Japanese that the Jap Cabinet had decided to begin war in the Pacific "at any hour after midnight Dec. 6" if the Kurusu mission to Washington were not successful by Nov. 26. Wiegand said he passed the tip on to Vice Adm. William Glassford, then commanding U.S. Naval forces in China waters. Glassford said he would immediately cable the information. An hour after the Pearl Harbor attack, Glassford phoned Wiegand in Manila and said: "Your information was correct." [See p. 260B-C]

GENERAL

Pay Rulings. A regulation limiting merit and length-of-service raises an employer can grant annually to 6% of his total payroll was adopted by the Salary Stabilization Board Sept. 17. Individuals may get raises up to 10% provided the 6% ceiling is observed within the company as a whole. [See p. 276G]

The Wage Stabilization Board Sept. 19 approved an agreement under which the work week of 90,000 members of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union, CIO American Radio Assn., CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. & independent Pacific Coast Firemen will be cut from 48 hours to 40 without pay loss. But it trimmed an 8% pay raise to 6.2%. The 4 industry members opposed the work week cut, the 4 labor members the pay cut. [See p. 205P]

An 8¢-an-hour raise proposed by the WSB Sept. 13 to end a suspended strike of 1,300 members of the CIO United Steelworkers at the Garfield, Utah copper plants of the American Smelting & Refining Co. was accepted by both sides Sept. 14. Side issues will be settled by negotiation. [See p. 276E-F]

(Harry Weiss succeeded Robben W. Fleming as WSB executive director Sept. 14. Peter Seitz was appointed WSB disputes officer Sept. 5.) [See p. 165C]

LABOR STATISTICS

	Aug.	Sept.	Aug. 1950
Employment*	r62,630,000	r62,526,000	62,367,000
Unemployment*	1,578,000	1,856,000	2,500,000
	July	June	July 1950
Strikes started†	425	375	463
Workers involved†	250,000	190,000	224,000
Strikes in effect†	600	560	732
Workers involved†	320,000	260,000	389,000
Man-days idleness†	1,750,000	1,600,000	2,750,000

*Census Bureau †Bureau of Labor Statistics rRecord

Dixie-GOP Unit. Formation Sept. 15-16 of a bipartisan Com. to Explore Political Realignment was announced by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) Sept. 17. Created by 100 "like-minded" members of both parties, it will work for Republican-Southern Democratic cooperation in the next Presidential election. Acting chairman: ex-Sen. Edward R. Burke (D., Neb.). Executive board members include: ex-N.J. Gov. Charles Edison (D.), former Navy Secretary; ex-Sen. Albert W. Hawkes (R., N.J.); Bucknell College Pres. Horace A. Hildreth (R.), ex-Me. Gov. [See 293F-G]

Ousted Tax Collector Indicted. Denis W. Delaney, 54, ousted in July as Internal Revenue Collector for Massachusetts, was indicted by a federal grand jury in Boston Sept. 14 on charges of taking $12,500 in bribes. [See p. 228F]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. A general election Oct. 25 was called by Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee Sept. 19. He told the nation by radio he had asked the King to dissolve Parliament for new elections so the country could give his Labor regime "adequate Parliamentary support in order to deal with important issues with which the country is faced at home and abroad." There are now 313 Laborites, 296 Conservatives, 9 Liberals, one Irish Nationalist and one independent in the 625-member House of Commons. (The speaker, 3 vacancies, one Irish Nationalist elected but not yet seated account for 5 more.) Labor's present 313-307 majority over the combined opposition depends on support of Attlee by Aneurin Bevan's leftwing Labor "rebels." Winston Churchill, Conservative leader, said the new general election (last was Feb. 23, 1950) will give Britons "the opportunity of bringing a new view to bear upon our journey through these . . . difficult times." [See pp. 293P, 237L, 158G; Vol. X, 69G]

King George VI, who cut short a vacation in Scotland to go to London for medical examination, is suffering from a lung disease, his doctors reported Sept. 18. [See p. 190B] . . . 1,500 dock workers in Bristol staged a strike Sept. 17-18 for a larger bonus for unloading carbon-black cargoes from the U.S. 4,500 tugmen in the port of London started a slowdown for higher wages Sept. 17, and 2,500 Manchester dockers held a token strike Sept. 19-20 in sympathy with 29 men dismissed for refusing to work overtime. [See p. 260P] . . . Sir Denys Lowson, Lord Mayor of London, received a civic welcome in New York Sept. 17. [See Vol. X, p. 318B]

Iran. The Iranian Govt. announced Sept. 17 it was prepared to negotiate a barter agreement with the Soviet Union to get goods cut off by Britain because of the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. (British ship cargoes of "scarce" goods to Iran were halted Sept. 13.) Teheran sources said Poland & Czechoslovakia had assured Iran they will buy large quantities of Iranian crude oil. The British say Red countries lack facilities for importing a substantial amount of oil from Iran. British Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee said at the opening of Europe's largest refinery in Fawley, Eng. Sept. 14 that the new plant assures Britain an adequate supply of oil products and Iran will be "ruined" unless it resumes "friendly cooperation" with the British. Britain announced Sept. 19 it had placed an order for 200,000 tons of oil with Rumania, where Russia has joint control of the oil industry.

The U.S. refused Sept. 17 to forward an Iranian note to London giving Britain 15 days to resume oil negotiations or have its oil technicians expelled from Iran. W. Averell Harriman told Iranian Premier Mohammed Mossadegh (note published Sept. 19) he would not forward the ultimatum because a British-Iranian oil settlement is "possible and feasible." He recommended (1) an "integrated organization" of Britons and Iranians to operate the Iranian-owned oil industry, (2) adequate compensation to the British for their properties nationalized by Iran and (3) distribution of Iranian oil through British facilities in a way that would give Britain nearly all of the 30 million-ton annual output. Iran blocked the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.'s sterling balances in Iran Sept. 14 but released them 2 days later so the company could meet its payroll. It still employs about 40,000 Iranians although its operations are almost at a standstill.

The conservative Natl. Will Party led by ex-Premier Said Zai ed-Din Tabatabai was revived in Teheran Sept. 13 to oppose Mossadegh's regime. A Parliamentary boycott of Mossadegh Sept. 16 again prevented his winning a vote of confidence and he alerted police against a plot to overthrow him. [See p. 294J]

Ex-U.S. Amb. Henry F. Grady, on the eve of his departure for home, told the French News Agency in Teheran Sept. 18 that Mossadegh was hopelessly stubborn and it was "quite useless" to talk to him. Grady said Iran is under the rule of terrorists and that he was worried about its future. [See 292N, 222J]

Italy. Railroads and other communications services were tied up Sept. 19 by a 24-hour strike of 1,000,000 Govt. employes against the offer of a 3% wage raise instead of the 10% they demand. [See p. 158L] . . . Discontinuation of the Communist newspaper *Il Progresso d'Italia* in Bologna because of financial losses was reported Sept. 12. All Italian Red publications except the Milan *L'Unita* were said to be in financial difficulties. [See pp. 261G, 230C] . . . N.Y. Mayor Vincent Impellitteri, native of Isnello, Sicily, and his wife received a huge civic welcome when they arrived in Rome Sept. 19. [See Vol. X, p. 357P]

Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito promised in a speech in Mostar Sept. 14 that basic material needs of the Yugoslav people will be guaranteed after 2 more years. The Communist Party newspaper *Borba* said Sept. 12 that peasants had delivered 71% of their wheat assessments to Aug. 31. Reports from Belgrade Sept. 19 disclosed a shortage of manpower for the corn harvest due to faulty Govt. planning. The 5th postwar Yugoslav Intl. Trade Fair opened Sept. 16 in Zagreb featured a better offering of goods for sale, less Communist propaganda display than the past 4 years. [See p. 287A] . . . 8 Yugoslavs accused of spying for Hungary were given jail terms of 5 to 18 years in Novi Sad Sept. 14. Hungary charged in a note to Belgrade that Yugoslav troops shot a Hungarian sentry near Katymar Sept. 13. [See 287A]

Belgian research professor Boris Tcheroukine, 40, Russian-born, killed Belgian Food Research Center director Raymond Sterck, wounded 2 other institute officials and then shot himself to death when he went berserk during a hearing on ouster proceedings against him in Brussels Sept. 12. He had been charged with insubordination . . . **Bulgaria** was barred from U.S. tariff concessions Sept. 17 (effective Oct. 17) [see p. 242H]. Bulgarian military courts sentenced 7 alleged U.S. spies to death and 12 to prison terms Sept. 4 & 6. [See p. 159B] . . . **Burmese** Karen rebels seized part of the port of Mergui in a surprise attack Sept. 15. [See p. 278K] . . . **Finland** reported Sept. 19 it has sent the Soviet Union $211,300,000 worth of reparations goods and has $15,200,000 more to deliver this year to complete payments [see p. 10E-F]. Finnish Premier Urho K. Kekkonen submitted his resignation Sept. 12 to permit a reorganization of the Cabinet. [See p. 222J] . . . **France** was reported Sept. 15 to have complained to the U.S. against a Tunisian freedom appeal broadcast over the Voice of America radio Sept. 12 by Habib Bourguiba Tunisian nationalist leader in the U.S. for the forthcoming AFL convention. [See p. 53P] . . . **Israeli** Cabinet agreed Sept. 12 that funds raised through sale of Israeli bonds in the U.S. will be used mainly for industrial & agricultural expansion, not to relieve a food shortage now plaguing the country. Finance Min. Moshe Sharett arrived in New York Sept. 16 on a bond-selling tour of the U.S. A $3 million tire plant jointly owned by Israel and the Gen. Tire & Rubber Co. of the U.S. was formally opened by Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion Sept. 16 in Petah Tikva near Tel Aviv. [See p. 278F-H] . . . **Malayan** independence within 7 years is the goal of an Independence Malaya Party organized in a convention in Kuala Lumpur Sept. 16. Party leader: Dato Onn Bin Ja'Afar, former United Malays president. The new party includes Chinese, Indians & Eurasians as well as Malays. [See pp. 267D-E, 115J, 106M-N]

Norwegian naval hero Per Edvard Danielsen, 33, son of Vice Adm. Edward C. Danielsen, was acquitted in Oslo Sept. 8 of charges that he gave military information to the Russians. [See p. 255A] . . . **Rumanian** military court in Bucharest sentenced Msgr. Augustin Pacha, 81, Bishop of Timisoara, to 18 years in prison and fined him $8,000 Sept. 17 as a member of a pro-American spy ring that worked through Catholic clergymen in connivance with the Vatican. Another priest and 7 other co-defendants were given sentences ranging from 10 years to life. All Rumanian Catholics involved in the prosecution of Bishop Pacha were excommunicated by Pope Pius XII Sept. 18. [See pp. 271M, 262A, 214C] . . . **San Marino** Communists and their leftwing allies won 31 seats, Christian Dems. 27 and the neo-Fascist Industrial Patriotic Labor Assn. 2 in an election Sept. 16 of a new 60-member Grand Council. [See p. 278M] . . . **Soviet Union** merged its Army, Navy & Air Force civilian defense organizations Sept. 19. Col. Gen. Vasily Kuznetsov, who heads a new committee in charge of the program, announced that civilian defense clubs will be organized in all villages. [See p. 269D-E] . . . **Spain** promoted several veteran Falangists in Govt.

administrative shifts announced Sept. 19 with José Solis Ruís replacing Fermin Sanz Orrio as head of the Govt.'s national labor organization [see p. 234M]. Spain established diplomatic relations with Pakistan Sept. 2 and Iraq Sept. 3. [See pp. 250N, 182M] . . . Turkey's ruling Dem. Party won 18 of 20 Parliamentary seats at stake in by-elections Sept. 16. The Republican People's Party won 2. [See pp. 278N, 93M; Vol. X, 166L]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The Peronista Party Sept. 18 nominated Maj. Carlos Aloe as its candidate for Governor of Buenos Aires Province, 2d most important post in the Govt. He is administrative secretary of the Presidency, heads a group of officials that owns most Buenos Aires newspapers. 50,000-80,000 persons attended a campaign rally in Buenos Aires Sept. 13 by the opposition Radical Party. [See p. 287C-D] . . . The first Natl. Congress of Newspaper Men, meeting in Buenos Aires, passed a resolution Sept. 7 that only Argentine news services serve the Argentine press and foreign services operating in the country employ mostly native staffs. [See p. 270P] . . . "Descartes'" column in *Democracia*, attributed to Pres. Juan D. Perón, assailed the Org. of American States Sept. 6 as a U.S.-dominated "malicious trap designed to entangle (Latin American) countries in a net of inadmissible engagements." The column said the U.S. is "not interested" in Latin America's welfare, only wants it to keep busy "producing strategic materials and preparing troops for war." [See pp. 287D, 270P] . . . Spruille Braden, ex-U.S. Amb. to Argentina, said in New York Sept. 10 that Perón "threatened to have me and the American newsmen in Argentina assassinated" in 1945, when Perón was Vice President and War & Labor Minister. [See Vol. VII, p. 182M]

Colombia elected an overwhelmingly Conservative Congress Sept. 16 in elections boycotted by the Liberals, main opposition group. Communists and Popular Liberals each polled less than 1% of the vote. [See pp. 287D-E, 150G] . . . **Guatemala's** 5,000 customs house employes ended a strike Sept. 6 when the Govt. agreed to negotiate on their demands for wage scales of $62-$240 instead of $35-$200 a month. A 29-day strike of workers on Govt.-owned sugar & coffee plantations ended Sept. 12. Guatemalan-Nicaraguan diplomatic relations, broken off 4 years ago, were resumed Sept. 15. [See p. 287G; Vol. VII, 197F] . . . **Mexico's** Interior Ministry rejected Sept. 12 an application from the Communists for recognition as a political party entitled to enter slates in the next state & national elections. [See p. 287F]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Beef Price Raised. Wholesale ceiling prices of beef went up an average of 1¢ a lb. Sept. 19 under an order announced by the Office of Price Stabilization Sept. 16. Ceilings of some of the more expensive beef cuts, however, went down as much as 5¢ a lb. Meat packers refused Sept. 19 to bid on a 13 million-lb. Army beef order on grounds they could not buy cattle at ceiling prices. The Army said it would get the meat abroad if U.S. producers fail to supply it. Wilson & Co. shut down slaughtering & related operations for the entire week beginning Sept. 17, announcing Sept. 14 that price control regulations forced it to limit monthly slaughtering to 50% of the volume handled in the corresponding 1950 month. It planned a one-week shutdown every month. [See p. 287K]

Auto Prices Up. Retail price rises authorized by the Office of Price Stabilization: (Sept. 14) Ford—from $55 for a Ford to $95 for a Lincoln; Chrysler—from $91 for a Plymouth to $403 for a Chrysler. (Sept. 18) Gen. Motors—from $61.74 for a Chevrolet to $208.85 for a Cadillac. [See p. 294E]

Super-Priority Created. A new super-priority rating labeled "DX" was created by the Natl. Production Authority Sept. 13 to eliminate bottlenecks when the armed services or Atomic Energy Comm. have an emergency need for materials. It applies to all items except steel, copper & aluminum, which are under the Controlled Materials Plan. (The Defense Production Admin. Sept. 19 added 20,330,000 lbs. of stainless steel to the civilian goods allotment for the last quarter of 1951.) [See p. 294F-G]

ARTS & SCIENCE

TV & Radio. A television tube that receives both black-&-white and color telecasts without a color wheel converter was demonstrated at the Paramount Pictures Corp. office in New York Sept. 19. It was invented by Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, U. of California atomic scientist who won a Nobel Prize for inventing the cyclotron. Engineers said the tube could be made by any manufacturer of standard tubes for little more than the cost of a black-&-white tube. [See p. 199N; Vol. VII, 331K, 32B]

FCC Chrmn. Wayne Coy told a TV technical seminar in Bridgeport, Conn. Sept. 12 that 2/3 of future TV stations licensed would be assigned 70 new ultra high frequency channels. He said the U.S. would have "a nationwide competitive television system" much sooner if he could convince broadcasters of the "real value" of UHF. [See pp. 212B, 120B] . . . Inauguration of 3 one-hour TV broadcasts a week in Denmark was scheduled by the Danish State Radio for Oct. 2. Set owners will pay a license fee as do radio set owners. [See p. 94F] . . . WGBH, a non-commercial FM radio station featuring live Boston Symphony concerts and cultural programs by 7 Greater Boston institutions (Lowell Institute, Harvard, Boston College, Boston U., MIT, Northeastern U., Tufts College), has scheduled its first broadcast for Oct. 6, it was announced Sept. 19. [See p. 263B]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

BORSCHT CAPADES. English-Yiddish revue. Staged by Mickey Katz. Choreography by Ted Adair & Belle Didjah. Special dance music by Joseph Rumshinsky. Produced by Hal Zeiger. Principals include Katz, Phil Foster, Raasche, Dave Barry. Sept. 17 at Royale. (2-5-1)*

DIAMOND LIL. Revival of Mae West play. Starring Miss West. Staged by Charles K. Freeman. Produced by George Brandt. Sept. 14 at Broadway for limited run. [See Vol. X, p. 32A]

CLOSED

GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES, 740 performances, Sept. 15. [See IX, 399P]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 143M]

AWARDS & POLLS

Drama. $2,000 Arts of the Theatre Foundation prizes for full-length plays, Sept. 14: Mrs. Elizabeth McFadden Wright for "The Wolf Has Eaten Grandmother" and Ray Lapica, editor-in-chief of Facts on File, for "The Broken String." [See Vol. X, p. 191G]

Films. Venice Intl. Film Festival awards Sept. 10: first grand prize—Japan's "Rasho-Mon"; best actor—Jean Gabin of France's "La Nuit Est Mon Royaume"; best actress—Vivien Leigh of U.S.' "A Streetcar Named Desire" (which also won a special prize). Walt Disney's "Nature's Half Acre" won the "Lion of St. Mark" (top prize) of Venice's scientific & documentary film contest Aug. 19. [See Vol. X, p. 427M]

Interfaith. Natl. Award (highest) of Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews, announced Sept. 10: Louis B. Seltzer, editor of Cleveland Press.

Literature. Tamiment (Pa.) Institute Award ($500) for outstanding work, Aug. 2: Ethel Waters for "His Eye Is on the Sparrow." [See p. 71N]

Peace. 10,000-mark ($2,380) prize of West German Assn. of Book Publishers & Sellers for promoting peace, presented in Frankfort Sept. 16 by West German Pres. Theodor Heuss: Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 76, of France. [See Vol. X, p. 66A]

NEW BOOKS

THE ASCENT TO TRUTH, by Thomas Merton. On value of contemplation in search for God. Sept. 20. (Harcourt, Brace, $3.50)†

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS. Doctor & author of 30 books tells his story. Sept. 17. (Random, 402 pp., $3.75)†

THE BIG PLAY, by Elinor Pryor. Novel of the wildcat oil industry. Sept. 17. (McGraw-Hill, $3.75)*

RENNY'S DAUGHTER, by Mazo de la Roche. 12th book in Jalna series (sales: 2 million). Sept. 20. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, $3)*

THE RISE & FALL OF HERMAN GOERING, by Willi Frischauer (Austrian journalist). Sept. 17. (Houghton-Mifflin, 309 pp., $3.50)†

SHADOWS MOVE AMONG THEM, by Edgar Mittelholzer (British Guianan). Satiric, comic fantasy. Sept. 5. (Lippincott, 334 pp., $3)*

THE STORY OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, 1851-1951, by Meyer Berger. Sept. 18, 100th anniversary date. (Simon & Schuster, 589 pp., $5)†

THIS MAN & THIS WOMAN, by James T. Farrell. Tragic novel about elderly couple. Sept. 20. (Vanguard, $2.75)*

THOSE DEVILS IN BAGGY PANTS, by late Ross S. Carter. Paratroopers in World War II. Sept. 20. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 299 pp., $3)†

TIME & THE WIND, by Erico Verissimo. Panoramic novel of Brazil. Sept. 18. (Macmillan, $4.95)*

WITH ALL MY HEART, by Margaret Campbell Barnes. Novel about Charles II. Lit. Guild choice. Sept. 17. (Macrae-Smith, $3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Pope Urges Unity vs. Reds. Pope Pius XII appealed in an encyclical Sept. 8 (published Sept. 12) to all Christians to unite under the "single banner" of the Roman Catholic Church in the fight against communism. In a Sept. 15 encyclical he urged special prayers in October for persecuted Catholics in Communist countries. The Church will face "the infernal enemy" "not with the strength of arms, nor with human power, but through divine help obtained through prayer," he said. He sent Polish Catholics a letter of encouragement Sept. 1 (published Sept. 17) assuring them that "over you watches the Mother of Mercy" who "will maintain intact" their "treasure of faith." He said Sept. 14 that democratic countries should adopt legislation giving parochial schools the same aid and privileges as public schools. He suggested that Catholic teaching sisters might have to change their costumes and some of their outmoded customs to teach more effectively. [See p. 231L]

(The annual Cardinal Newman Award to an outstanding Catholic was presented to Clare Boothe Luce by Natl. Newman Club Fed. in New Castle, N.H. Sept. 8.) [See Vol. VIII, p. 211J]

Schools Reopen. The nation's schools reopened this month to a record 30,636,000 elementary and secondary school pupils, 808,000 more than last year's record. [See Vol. X, p. 295P]

Credit Courses Televised. Western Reserve U. began televising 2 credit courses—in European literature and psychology—over Cleveland TV station WEWS Sept. 17. Final exams will be held in the classroom. The Fed. Civil Defense Admin. broadcast its first TV training program through Washington's WMAL-TV to federal civil defense workers in theaters in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Sept. 15. Questions asked by students in the theaters were answered by defense officials at the TV studio. The Administration plans to extend the program to 50 more cities. [See pp. 269D, 239H]

OBITUARIES

Douglas Beattie, 44, ex-Metropolitan Opera baritone, citrus rancher; Sept. 18 in Fresno, Calif.

Gelett Burgess, 85, illustrator-humorist famed for verse about purple cow; Sept. 18 in Carmel, Calif.

Fritz Busch, 61, German-born opera conductor who helped found Glyndebourne Festival; Sept. 14 in London.

Waldo L. Cook, 86, retired editor of *Springfield* (Mass.) *Republican,* which ceased publication during strike in 1946; Sept. 16, victim of hit-run driver in Springfield.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, 70, grandson of Italian patriot Giuseppe Garibaldi and World War I general who fled to France to head anti-Mussolini emigrés only to be denounced in 1926 as a Fascist spy; Sept. 14 in Rome.

Alvanley Johnston, 76, grand chief engineer of Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers for 25 years before his retirement last year; Sept. 17 in Cleveland. (James P. Shields succeeded him.) [See Vol. X, p. 133A]

William J. Klem, 77, dean of baseball umpires known as "Old Arbitrator"; Sept. 16 in Coral Gables, Fla.

Maurice Petsche, 55, French Min. of State, ex-Finance Min.; Sept. 16 in Paris of uremia. [See p. 261D]

N.C. Chief Justice Walter Parker Stacy, 66, labor mediator for 4 Presidents; Sept. 13 in Raleigh. [See Vol. V, p. 392J]

Arthur Szyk, 57, Polish-born miniaturist famed for savage anti-Nazi cartoons; Sept. 13 in New Canaan, Conn.

SPORTS

Baseball Elects Frick. Ford Christopher Frick, 56, Natl. League president since 1934 and a former sportswriter, was elected Commissioner of Baseball by major league clubowners in Chicago Sept. 20. He took office Sept. 21 for 7 years at $65,000 a year. The owners were deadlocked over Frick and Pres. Warren C. Giles of the Cincinnati Reds until Giles withdrew. [See p. 232F; Vol. X, 264M]

Scandals. Gene Melchiorre, ex-Bradley U. basketball star, and 6 alleged gamblers were indicted in Peoria, Ill. Sept. 14 on game-fixing charges. Indicted as fixers: Nick & Tony Englisis, Jack West, Eli Kaye, Jack Rubenstein, Joe Benintende. [See p. 272F]

Dr. John E. Pomfret resigned Sept. 13 as Wm. & Mary College president in Williamsburg, Va. The Board of Visitors had reported that grades of athletes were marked up to make them eligible for W&M teams during Pomfret's regime. [See p. 272H]

(After a study of college sports policies the 17-member NCAA council, meeting in Chicago, adopted a 12-point program Aug. 30 calling on the 300 NCAA members to reform the conduct of football & basketball. It urged limiting out-of-season practice, number of games, financial aid to athletes and recruiting and stressed eligibility rules.) [See p. 240G]

(The NCAA Television Com. in New York announced Sept. 5 it has agreed that Westinghouse Electric, sponsor of major college football telecasts this year, may cancel coverage of a game if one of the teams fails to live up to advance notices and has too poor a record to attract interest.) [See p. 240G]

Auto Racing. Grand Prix of Sports Car Club of Amer. (99 mi.) in Watkins Glen, N.Y. Sept. 15: won by Phil Walters in a Cunningham special in 76 mins. 26.6 secs. (77.65 mph.). [See 296F]

Boxing. Middleweight bout, Detroit, Sept. 19: Rocky Graziano, N.Y., scored TKO in 10th round over Tony Janiro, Youngstown, for his 19th straight win since he lost title in 1948, his 2d win out of 3 bouts with Janiro. [See Vol. IX, p. 304C]

Golf. U.S. men's amateur championship final in Bethlehem, Pa. Sept. 15: won by Billy Maxwell, 22, of Odessa, Tex., N. Tex. State College student, 4 & 3 over Joe Gagliardi, Mamaroneck, N.Y. lawyer. [See pp. 216H, 176E; Vol. X, 280C] . . . $7,500 U.S. women's open in Atlanta: won Sept. 16 by Betsy Rawls, Austin, Tex. professional, for $1,500. [See pp. 280E, 264F; Vol. X, 320H] . . . $15,000 Eastern open in Baltimore: won Sept. 16 by Cary Middlecoff, for $2,400. [See pp. 296J-K, 256D-E]

The Royal & Ancient Club of St. Andrews, Scotland adopted Sept. 18 the new international standard golf rules approved earlier by British & U.S. committees. [See p. 264F]

Horse Racing. 166th running of St. Leger Stakes in Doncaster, Eng. Sept. 15: won by Marcel Boussac's Talma II, for $40,458. [See p. 176F; Vol. X, 296L] . . . $50,000 Roosevelt 2-mi. trot in Westbury, N.Y. Sept. 13: won by Hayes Fair Acres Stable's Pronto Don, Bernard Schue driving, for $22,500; time of 4 mins. 10.8 secs, set new world 2-mi. trot record. [See p. 280E-F]

Track. Mrs. Fanny Blankers-Koen of Holland set a new unofficial world record of 441 points for the women's pentathlon in Amsterdam Sept. 15. [See Vol. X, p. 328E]

MISCELLANEOUS

Gross Wrecks N.Y. Police Case. Harry Gross, 35, Brooklyn's No. 1 bookie whose testimony was expected to be the prosecution's chief weapon in the graft trial of 18 retired or suspended police officers, wrecked the Govt.'s case Sept. 18 by refusing to answer questions and walking off the witness stand. After trying for nearly 2 days to get him to testify, Judge Samuel S. Leibowitz dismissed the indictment against the 18 policemen Sept. 19 and sentenced Gross to a total of 5 years in jail and $15,000 in fines on 60 counts of contempt based on his refusal to answer questions. Dist. Atty. Miles F. McDonald charged that the underworld "bought off" Gross with $75,000 when he eluded police guards in his Atlantic Beach, N.Y. home Sept. 11 and took "a couple of days off" at the Atlantic City races. He was recaptured Sept. 12 while placing a bet. [See p. 152M]

Plane Crashes. The Alaska Air Command disclosed Sept. 17 all of its planes had been grounded and checked as a result of the recent crashes that have cost nearly 100 lives since mid-July. Civilian & military planes were involved. The Navy grounded a patrol squadron there Sept. 13 after 3 of its planes crashed.

20 persons were killed, including 13 children, when AF Lt. Norman Jones tried to slowroll a private plane over a crowd at Flagler, Colo. Sept. 15 and stalled. He died in the crash. Other recent air accidents: B-29, after take-off at Mt. Home AF Base, Ida. Sept. 4, all 7 aboard killed . . . Brazilian airliner, after take-off at São Paulo, Brazil Sept. 8; 16 on plane and in house it hit killed . . . $1,500,000 Boeing Stratocruiser, in San Francisco Bay while on United Air Lines test & training flight Sept. 12, all 3 aboard missing . . . French DC-3 airliner with 39 aboard, crashed into Mediterranean off Spain Sept. 12; some bodies were recovered. [See p. 280K-L]